

**61G17-6.002 Definitions.** As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) **Benchmark:** a relatively permanent material object, natural or artificial, bearing a marked point whose elevation above or below an adopted datum plane is known.

(2) **Corner:** a point on a land boundary that designates a change in direction, for example: points of curvature, points of tangency, points of compound curvature and so forth.

(3) **Geodetic:** a survey or mapping process that takes into account the curvature of the earth and astronomic observations, and which results in positions expressed on a recognized datum.

(4) **Map of Survey (or Survey Map):** a graphical or digital depiction of the facts of size, shape, identity, geodetic location, or legal location determined by a survey. The term "Map of Survey" (Survey Map) includes the terms: Sketch of Survey, Plat of Survey, Right-of-Way Survey, or other similar titles. "Map of Survey" or "Survey Map" may also be referred to as "a map" or "the map."

(5) **Monument:** an artificial or natural object that is permanent or semi-permanent, and used or presumed to occupy any real property corner, point on a boundary line, or reference point.

(6) **Photogrammetric Methods:** a means of surveying and mapping that involves: making precise measurements from a combination of ground control, photographs and other sources of imagery, to document, within pre-ordained accuracies, the existence, the identity, the location and the size of selected features.

(7) **Reference Point:** any defined position that is or can be established in relation to another defined position.

(8) **Survey:** the orderly process of determining facts of size, shape, identity, geodetic location, or legal location by viewing and applying direct measurement of features on or near the earth's surface using field or image methods; further defined as follows according to the type of data obtained, the methods and instruments used, and the purpose(s) to be served:

(a) **As-Built Survey:** a survey performed to obtain horizontal and vertical dimensional data so that constructed improvements may be located and delineated; also known as a Record Survey.

(b) **Boundary Survey:** a survey, the primary purpose of which is to document the perimeters, or any one of them, of a parcel or tract of land by establishing or re-establishing corners, monuments, and boundary lines for the purposes of describing the parcel, locating fixed improvements on the parcel, dividing the parcel, or platting.

(c) Condominium Survey: a survey performed pursuant to Chapter 718, Florida Statutes; includes a Boundary Survey.

(d) Construction Layout Survey: the measurements made, prior to or while construction is in progress, to control elevation, configuration, and horizontal position and dimensions.

(e) Control Survey: a survey which provides horizontal or vertical position data for the support or control of subordinate surveys or for mapping.

(f) Hydrographic Survey: a survey having as its principal purpose the determination of data relating to bodies of water, and which may consist of the determination of one or several of the following classes of data: depth of water and configuration of bottom; directions and force of current; heights and times of water stages; and location of fixed objects for survey and navigation purposes.

(g) Mean High Water Line Survey: a survey to document the mean high water line as defined in Part II, Chapter 177, Florida Statutes.

(h) Quantity Survey: a survey to obtain measurements of quantity.

(i) Record Survey: a survey performed to obtain horizontal and vertical dimensional data so that constructed improvements may be located and delineated; also known as an As-Built Survey.

(j) Right-of-Way Survey: a survey of a strip or area of land used or proposed to be used for the construction and maintenance, according to the designated use, of: public or private way for travel; railroads, drainage or irrigation canals; and any other public or private utility purposes.

(k) Specific or Special Purpose Survey: a survey performed for a purpose other than the purposes detailed in (8)(a)—(j) or (l) of this rule.

(l) Topographic Survey: a survey of selected natural and artificial features of a part of the earth's surface to determine horizontal and vertical spatial relations.

(9) Survey and Map Report: a written document, sometimes referred to as "a report" or "the report," detailing methods used, measurements and computations made, accuracies obtained, and information obtained or developed by surveying and mapping techniques.

(10) Surveying and Mapping: a process of direct measurement and analysis specifically designed to document the existence, the identity, the location, and the dimension or size of natural or artificial features on land or in the air, space or water for the purpose of producing accurate and reliable maps, suitable for visualization if needed, of such documentation.

(11) Witness Monument: any monument that does not occupy the same defined position as a boundary corner itself, but whose relationship to the corner can be and is documented.

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